American Women Missionaries and Pioneers Collection

Part 1: Missionaries

The Hazel Atwood Papers, 1927-1965

Series IV

Miscellaneous Papers

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War pamphlets (1938) and Centennial pamphlets for the Methodist Church in China (1947)

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[Publication No. 3]

China-After Twenty-One Months of War

What is the state of China after twenty-one months of resistance to the ruthless aggression of Japan? Many different reports, some of them conflicting and contradictory, have been circulated abroad. The Japanese would have the world believe that China is beaten, that the old order is over, and a "New Order" already established, and all that remains to be done is to awaken the western Powers from their stupid blindness to this fact. Unfortunately Japanese propaganda has had its effect in some circles, and there are those, who, anxious for peace, would have the Chinese give up and try to make the best of circumstances as they seem to be. But what is the real situation? Is China beaten? Has Japan won? Is there a "New Order"?

In the following pages we have attempted to give an answer to these questions and to present a bird's eye view of China as we see it today. We claim neither infallibility nor omniscience. Conditions differ in that vast area, whch stretches 2000 miles from north to south and 1500 miles from east to west, and situations change. But we believe this outline will bring to the reader an essentially true picture of today's China.

American Information Committee

China today, like ancient Gaul, is divided into three distinct, though at times overlapping and often fluid, parts: occupied China, threatened China, and free China. "Occupied China" we call the territory under direct Japanese control: the towns, cities, and communication lines held by the Japanese troops. "Threatened China" are the zones between, and adjacent to,

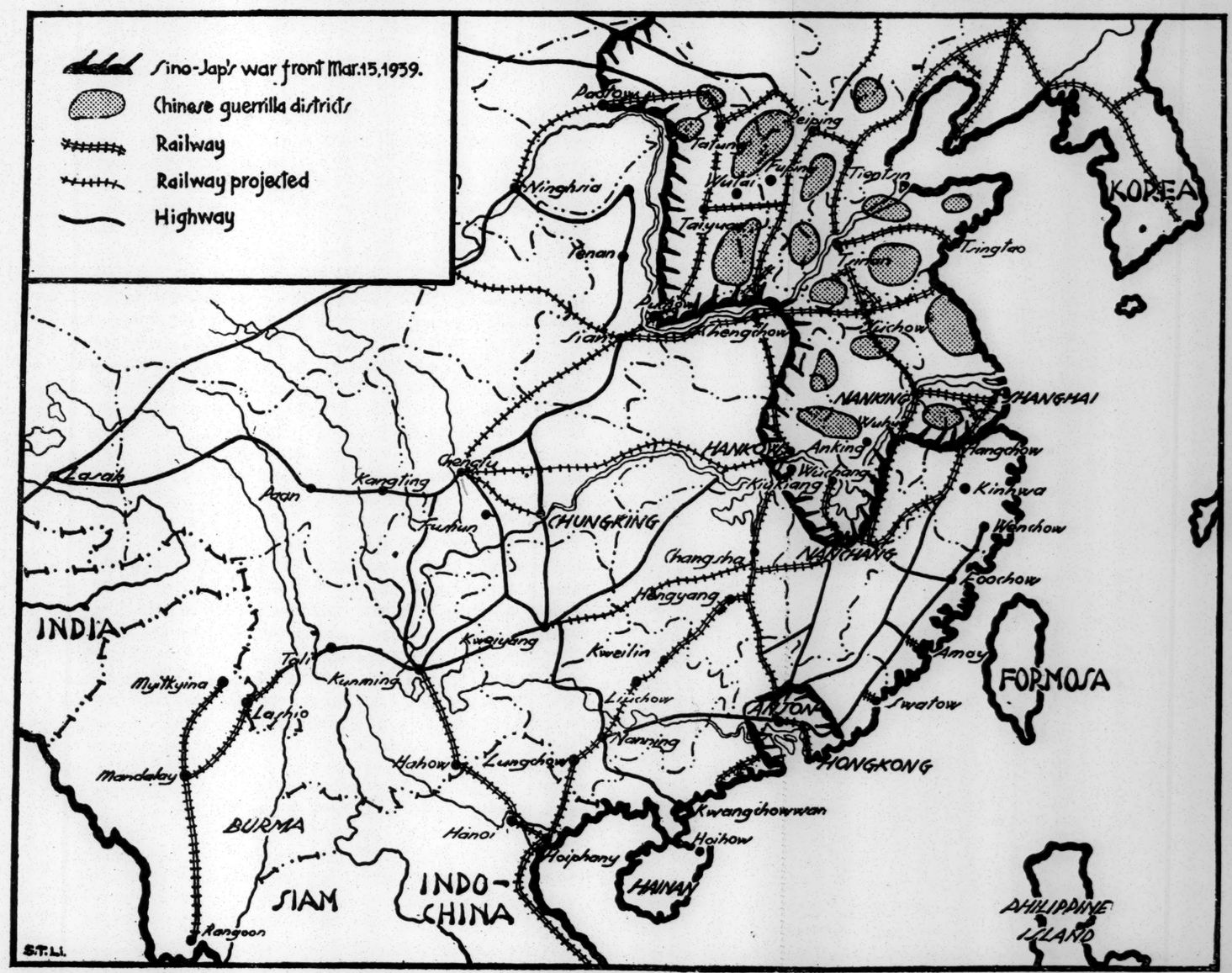
the occupied areas;[1] they are largely controlled by guerillas of varying degrees of organization and government control. Occupied and threatened China form together what is called the "China behind the lines." The third term, "free China," does not require a further explanation. It comprises, from north to south, the following provinces: Kansu, Shensi, Ninghsia, Szechuan; ports of Honan, Hupeh, Anhwei, Kiangsi and Chekiang; practically all of Hunan; Fukien, Kwangsi, Kweichow, and most of Kwangtung; lastly, the two Tibetan provinces of Chinghai (Kokonor) and Hsik'ang (Sikong), and Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan). A glance at the map will show the rough outlines of the areas covered by each of these divisions.

There has been little advance on the part of the Japanese troops, aside from the capture of Hainan Island and the occupation of Nanchang (south of the Yangtse), since last October when Canton and Hankow fell. The Japanese hold the large cities and the lines of communication (although these are constantly being attacked by the guerillas), but the countryside belongs to the Chinese. It must be admitted, however, that control of communications gives them an opportunity for a strangehold on the areas of threatened China.

That the Japanese army might be able to occupy the whole vast hinterland, that is, free China, is seriously doubled by most foreign military observers. The topography of the country favors the defense, as the following diagram shows:[2]

1. The Chinese government has recently announced that in the nine provinces "controlled" by the Japanese, 62% of the hsien (counties) are still intact for the National Government and are remitting taxes. In the remaining 38% the government is still partially functioning, and there are only 55 hsien which are entirely in Japanese hands.

2. *China Marches Toward the Cross*, by Earl H. Cressy, The Friendship Press, New York, 1938.



Tibet West China Coastal Plain

Thus far Japan has occupied only a portion of the coastal plain, the region most easily penetrated by mechanized equipment. As her troops are drawn farther and farther into the western mountains, and the Chinese adhere to their strategy of avoiding positional warfare, it is apparent that Japan has already won her easiest victories, and that not only time, but geography are on the side of the Chinese.

The Chinese are fully aware of this factor and were from the beginning prepared to lose the coastal provinces. They have divided the war into three stages: the first, that of "advance and retreat"; the second, that of "see-saw" warfare; and the third, that of offensive tactics on their part. It is quite evident that the first stage has now passed, and the second, or "see-saw" stage has arrived. The Chinese are psychologically prepared for a long-drawn out struggle, which is one reason why the loss of specific points has no effect on their morale. They remember Washington, who "lost almost every battle but won the war."

The significance of what has been taking place in China in these last twenty-one months is almost beyond the capacity of the human mind to grasp. Everything that occurred has happened on a stupendous scale and in a superlative degree. The outright destruction of human beings and property has been both more merciless and more vast than at any known period of history. The uprooting of so many millions of human beings from their homes, and their pitiful but courageous trek westward to begin life anew, not in virgin, unsettled territory, but in land already teeming with a century-old life, has never been paralleled. And the suddeness with which these long-isolated interior regions have had to take on a new life is probably unique in the world's history.

Difficult though it may be to comprehend in all its significance what is taking place in China, we must try to get as clear a picture as possible of the situation as it is, first in free China, and then in the threatened and occupied areas.

FREE CHINA

What is taking place today in free China is the more remarkable because unexpected. When the shots exchanged at the Marco Polo Bridge on the night of July 7th, 1937, precipitated an end to Chinese sufferance of Japanese encroachments, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and other leaders in the government realized that the loss of the coastal provinces was inevitable, and that the Chinese would have to retreat to the interior for their final stand. But what probably nobody foresaw was the astounding new life that this move would bring to China's Wild West.

These provinces were little known to the outside world, and indeed to most Chinese who lived all their lives on the coast. While the airline inaugurated not long before the war had shortened the distance between Shanghai and Chengtu (the capital of Szechuan) from 4 weeks to one day, and thousands of miles of highways had spread a network of faster contacts within the coastal provinces, reaching out gradually toward the interior, land and water communications with these regions were still a matter of weeks, and of very arduous and uncomfortable weeks at that. 150,000,000 people, or one third of China's population, live in these regions,[1] who were to a great extend economically self-sufficient and neither desired

1. According to the 1936 census of the Ministry of the Interior, which gave a total population for China (including Manchuria) of 466 millions, the population of the interior provinces corresponding now to free China was as follows (in millions): Kansu 6.7, Shensi 7.7, Chinghai 1.2, Sinkiang 4.4, Szechuan 53.0, Hsik'ang (Sikong) 1.0, Hunan 28.3, Kwangsi 13.4, Yunnan 12.0, Kweichow 9.0. To these figures must be added the number of refugees from the zones of war, variously estimated at 30 to 50 millions.

nor needed much intercourse with the outside world. Moreover, the Southwest and the Far West were the home of primitive tribes like the Miao and Lao, who had a distinct culture and language of their own.

These provinces are rich in natural resources; in fact, perhaps the greater part of China's natural wealth is located there, up to the war largely undeveloped. Nevertheless, Szechuan alone produced fifteen per cent of the nation's rice crop, six per cent of its wheat harvest, one-third of its main export: tung oil,[1] besides exporting annually some $10,000,000[2] worth of silk. Yunnan produces 8,000 to 10,000 tons of tin annually, having a value from $20 to $30 millions. Gold, silver, copper, lead and petroleum are to be found, awaiting only the scientist and the enterpreneur to bring them to the surface.[3] A picture therefore of what is now happening in free China must be projected against this background: an isolated, primitive economy with unlimited opportunities for development.

RECONSTRUCTION THE KEY NOTE

General Chiang Kai-shek has recently said that military resistance is even less important than political and economic reconstruction. Last year the Kuomintang Conference adopted a program of resistance *and* national reconstruction. The Chinese people realize that, fighting a war of attrition, it is just as necessary for them to build up the country as it is to resist the aggressor. This program of reconstruction embraces three great projects: the opening

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1. About seventy per cent of China's tung-oil goes to the United States and, at its present value, will be able to repay in two and a half years the American credit of US$25,000,000.

2. Amounts are given in Chinese dollars unless otherwise mentioned.

3. A comprehensive account of China's natural resources may be had through the publications of the National Geological Survey of China which a month ago held its fifth annual congress in Chungking. A majority of the papers read during the sessions dealt with China's mineral deposits.

of modern means of communications (railroads, highways, and airplane routes), agricultural and industrial reorganisation, and popular education on a broad scale.

Communications

In provinces which still count their transport loads in terms of mule carts and camel backs ("2500 mule carts and 13,000 camel loads went over this road in the past year," says one report) railroads and highways are being projected and built with all possible speed. Since the outbreak of the war China has completed in the Southwest 1990 miles of highways, besides the Kansu-Sinkiang motor-road of 1540 miles over which are brought the none too plentiful Russian supplies. The immensely important Yunnan-Burma road totals 725 miles; its middle section—a stretch of 345 miles—was completed in eleven months, an amazing feat considering the terrain through which the road had to run, a terrain which necessitated the crossing of mountain ranges and large rivers, the difference in altitude between the top of the passes and the bottom of the river valleys being sometimes 4000 feet. More than 200 engineers and 160,000 men were engaged on this task. A British journalist, Gerald Samson, who traveled in January over the newly completed road, writes in the *China Weekly Review*:

> One cannot but marvel at the initiative, iron nerve and determination displayed by these Chinese engineers who conquered the intricate and perilous topographical obstacles in their path. It is a brilliant achievement and its opening to traffic a historic event.

At present there is only one railway which gives the interior an outlet to the outside world—the Kunming-Haiphong line, linking Yunnan with French Indo-China. But the Government has allocated substantial amounts for the construction of eleven new railways lines, having a total of 7000 miles, to connect the four southwestern provinces of Szechuan, Kweichow, Yunnan and Kwangsi. Recently completed

highways from Kunming to Chungking, Luchow, and Suifu link Szechuan with Yunnan. It is expected that commercial cargoes carried over these highways will increase this spring four times in volume. In addition to highways and railroads, a number of new airlines have been opened by the China National Aviation Corporation and the Eurasia Aviation Corporation, by one of which Kunming is connected with London.[1]

Industrial Rehabilitation

The second great problem with which China has to deal today is industrial rehabilitation. Before the war China's modern industrial establishments were concentrated in the coastal provinces, and in the lower and middle Yangtse Valley. When the Japanese took this area they destroyed or seized (under the heading of "Sino-Japanese cooperation") 90 per cent of China's modern industry. Many of the factories which had not been bombed or burned were systematically dismantled and the machinery shipped to Japan as scrap iron. China's industrial problem is therefore threefold: (1) to supply her own needs, both for civilians and soldiers; (2) to prevent the penetration of Japanese goods into threatened and free China; (3) to make Japanese occupation economically unprofitable by preventing the countryside from selling its products to the Japanese-controlled cities.

To meet this problem the Chinese Government is doing two things: removing as many factories as possible bodily from threatened areas; and undertaking a gigantic reorganization of the economic life of the country in the form of Cooperatives.

More than 300 factories, formerly operating in the coastal provinces, have been moved into the inter-

1. Airways:
   (a) Chungking-Hanoi, connecting with Air France.
   (b) Chungking-Rangoon, connecting with Imperial Airways, and bringing the capital within 5 days of London.
   (c) Chungking-Hami (Chinese Turkestan), connecting with a new Russian line from Hami to Moscow.

ior where they have started anew.[1] These plants are turning out machine tools and weaving and spinning products. China's first gasoline plant will shortly open near Chungking. This is of tremendous importance, for China has no oil industry to speak of, and the Japanese blockade of the coast is making it more and more difficult to import oil.

But important and necessary as large plants are, they cannot begin to solve the problem of the 30,000,000 or more people who have had to flee into the interior. Moreover, large plants are easily spotted from the air and subject to bombing. Therefore in August of last year, under a plan worked out and financed by the Executive Yuan of the National Government, the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives were set up, with an initial appropriation of $5,000,000. Four headquarters have been established, two north of the Yangtse and two south, on a great semi-circular sweep, approximately 1600 miles long and including ten provinces in unoccupied territory.

The Director and Secretary-General is Mr. Liu Kuang-pei, a man trained as an engineer in the University of Cincinnati, and with long experience in China. The Co-director is a New Zealander, Mr. Rewi Alley, who left his position with the Shanghai Municipal Council to promote this work.

Within six months, more than 300 industrial cooperatives, with an average of 30 workers in each, have been established and are producing textiles, agricultural implements, clothing and shoes, flour and sugar for civilian use, woolen blankets and uniforms for the army, alcohol and sulphuric acid for industrial use, and surgical instruments and sulphuric acid for the Red Cross.[2]

But these Cooperatives do something more than produce material goods, desperately needed as these

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1. *China Weekly Review*, Feb. 4, 1939.
2. China Industrial Cooperatives News Letter, First Issue.

are. They restore the morale of destitute refugees and heretofore useless, disabled soldiers. Writes one who has seen these Coops working:

> These Cooperatives do a good many things. They bring out a driving creative instinct in the refugee workers who are far from home and pretty low in their minds. They give new life to disabled soldiers, keen to make things, to forget they are useless cripples. These little village industries have a stimulating effect upon the spirit of the people. They become aware of cooperation not only as a way of working but as a way of life.[2]

The government aims to establish 30,000 of the Cooperatives. Experience so far seems to show that this movement has every chance of success. Mr. Alley reports that some centers are already doing as much as $10,000 worth of business per day, and that loans are being rapidly repaid.

Educational Reconstruction[1]

In the ancient Chinese four-fold classification of society the scholar came first. As is well known, the Chinese set a very high value on education, and rever the scholar. It was a terrific shock to them when it became indisputably evident that one of Japan's major aims was the destruction of the educational institutions. Up to the present about one-fourth of all educational and cultural institutions have been destroyed; and about nine-tenths of the higher educational institution have had their buildings burned and bombed or, if the buildings have not been destroyed, are now occupied by Japanese troops. But they have not destroyed the will of the Chinese people to be educated. In fact, they have rather increased their determination, not only to carry on the original program, but to improve it, by adapting the conventional curriculum to the needs of the times and by speeding up the program of mass education.

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2. Bulletin of the National Christian Council, Shanghai, March 19, 1939.

1. The American Information Committee will issue in the near future a special pamphlet devoted to this question.

Like China's modern industry, her modern educational institutions were concentrated in the coastal provinces. When these areas came under the control of the Japanese, whole universities with incredible hardship and indomitable determination, transported their staff, their students, and as much of their equipment as possible, hundreds of miles into the interior, there to begin anew, with inadequate quarters and greatly diminished equipment. Many an Odyssey could be written of these treks. Their arrival in the backward regions has had a tremendously stimulating effect, not only on the local communities but on the students themselves. What has happened to Fukien University, moved 500 miles into the interior town of Shaowu, is typical:

> Our move into the interior has given better understanding both to our students and teachers of the real life of the people, the problems of our villagers, the difficulties and sufferings of the country folk, and the defects of our politico-economic structure. Their response to this new situation has been spontaneous, and dare we say, creative. Popular drama and mass-singing have been extensively introduced, so that if one travels in some obscure place, one will hear the women and chidren, the load-men on the road, and the farmers in the field, all singing patriotic songs. We are aware of a great sense of comradeship and solidarity among the people even in this short time (five months). There is also the opportunity of contributing our share to the agricultural and industrial development in the vast regions of North Fukien. Some preliminary steps in rice selection and breeding, and the introduction of green manure for fertilizer, have been taken. A nursery which will raise the best seedlings for reforestation has been in operation for a few months. The government is allowing us to use any amount of vacant land and hills for the asking. Our Chemistry students are working on the improvement of paper manufacturing, and our Horticulture Department is studying the problem of raising new fruits and vegetables. We are cooperating with the district government in conducting a six-months training school for farmers in modern agricultural methods, cooperatives, and general citizenship and sanitation.....We may yet find good reason to thank our enemy, Japan, for not only awakening our national con-

sciousness, but also for forcing us to open up a new educational frontier that is full of promise.[1]

The war has not only brought the higher schools and colleges to the interior, it has also speeded up the government's program for mass education. Chungking has set up an ambitious program to wipe out the illiteracy of 190,000,000 adults in a few years. These adults will be required to attend class for two hours a day for two months, in which time they can learn 1200 Chinese characters, sufficient to enable them to read news events and simple stories and to write necessary business letters. The importance attached by the Government to this program is seen by the fact that every district government has been instructed to place the enforcement of mass education above all other wartime duties. Not only will the people be taught to read and write but they will also receive instruction in patriotic singing, public health, air-raid precautions, and current events.

A New Birth

What is happening in free China means nothing less than a new birth. The Chinese nation has not been found wanting in its hour of crisis. On the contrary, it has developed an unexpectedly vigorous spirit of tenacity and grit, and determination to be worthy of national independence. The people are responding to the solemn appeal recently made to them by Madame Chiang Kai-shek:

> To build a new, strong, unified China it behooves us all to engage in intensive introspection, to be scrupulously honest in our estimate of our past shortcomings, and to acknowledge frankly our past mistakes with a view to correcting them in the future. If we cannot carve our way to salvation we are not worthy of our heritage.

China, like her own fabled bird, the phoenix, is rising anew out of the ashes of the past, and her new spirit is epitomized in the word given to the nation

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1. From a report by Dr. C. J. Lin, President of Fukien University, in *The Chinese Recorder*, November, 1938.

(again by Madame Chiang): *Resurgam*—I shall rise again.

THREATENED CHINA

Going from the part of China which is still free to threatened or occupied China is like going from life to death. The immediately threatened regions can only be characterized as areas of terror and desperation, where the people live in uncertainty from day to day as to when bombers will appear overhead, or Japanese troops arrive at the city gates. "Here today and gone tomorrow," one foreigner reports his surprise upon awakening one morning to find himself practically the only person in a city of 150,000 people; the Japanese troops were momentarially expected and during the night every soul had fled.[1] "Alive one moment and dead or mangled the next"—as the bombs rain horror and agony on the helpless people. This tale has so often been told that perhaps readers living far away have become hardened, but its reality is no less terrible to those who experience it.

The areas adjacent to the occupied zones are largely in the hands of the guerillas of varying degree of organization and efficiency. While reports often conflict, we believe that on the whole they are increasing monthly both in efficiency and in numbers. It is estimated that 1,000,000 armed men, or one-third of China's fighting force, are engaged in guerilla tactics. Their task is four-fold:

1—To help troops hold assigned positions, by harassing Japanese forces in the rear or on flanks, thus making the Japanese augment their garrisons, and tying numerous divisions to police duty.

2—In the political field, to do their best to frustrate Japanese attempts to set up puppet regimes.

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1. Such a situation, incredible as it seems, has occurred on several occasions. In another town of similar size, a missionary went to bed one night, the place teeming with its customary life. Next morning, when he stepped into the street, there was not a soul in sight and only after long searching did he find a few old people hidden behind locked doors.

3—To keep the Japanese from obtaining food supplies.
4—To prevent the Japanese from establishing schools.

That the guerillas are increasingly effective in the carrying out of these plans is attested by daily newspapers accounts of their activities.[1]

OCCUPIED CHINA

Japan's aim in China is totalitarian. She aims at more than reducing China to the status of a colony of Japan. She intends to control not only the political, economic, and financial life of the people, but their education, culture, religion, and even, if possible, their thinking.

The instrument formed for the carrying out of her policy is the China Affairs Board, inaugurated in Tokyo in December of last year. Headed nominally by the Prime Minister, the organ actually is under the domination of the military, as the important posts of Secretary-general and Director of the Political Bureaus are held by army officials, and of the four vice-presidents two are the Minister of War and the Minister of the Navy. Besides, the Army and the special service agencies were to transfer their non-military activities to the branches of the Board to be established in China. The functions of the Board are all-embracing. According to the regulations, it will be in charge of the following matters:

1. Political, economic and cultural affairs, with the exception of diplomatic matters, relating to China.
2. Formulation of policies relating to the above-mentioned affairs.
3. Supervision of business corporations chartered by special legislation for conducting enterprises in China and also for control of individuals doing business in China.
4. Unification and administration of Chinese affairs handled by various government departments.

Economic Control[2]

Japan aims at the complete control of the economic life of the Chinese people. Through the establish-

1. A pamphlet on guerillas will be issued by the A. I. C. before long.
2. Our next publication, No. 4, will deal with this subject.

ment of monopolies and the control of all means of communication she hopes to reduce the people to economic slavery. Reports from foreigners living in the occupied areas show some of the details how these plans are being carried out. From Shantung comes a description which may be duplicated in most areas now under Japan's control:

> Every possible line of business in Shantung has been taken over by the Japanese, or is in process of being taken over, and foreign interests are forced out by hook or crook. Industries, flour mills, coal mines, iron works, public utilities—telegraph, telephone, electricity, water, buses—all are now completely in the hands of the Japanese. Monopolies have been formed under the Japanese army and navy. They plan to run all harbor and wharf services.[1]

A typical example of the methods Japan is using to gain her ends is what she has done to the silk industry in Kiangsu and Chekiang Provinces. This district is the largest silk-producing area in China, producing yearly more than 3,500,000 sheets of improved eggs, and exporting 150,000 piculs[2] of raw silk or nearly two-thirds of the total export of China.

> Japanese silk experts, after a tour of the region, suggested three possible ways to uproot the industry: (1) Order the wholesale destruction of the mulberry trees. If silkworms had not trees to feed upon, the industry would be crushed. This plan failed because Chinese guerillas prevented the Japanese tree-cutting parties from venturing into the country. (2) Encourage the farmers to grow a kind of worm whose silk was good for manufacturing synthetic silk, but which was not good for foreign consumption. Thus be taking Chinese silk out of the international market, Japas could dominate it with her own raw silk. (3) The third method, which has partially succeeded, is the establishments of a monopoly. A silk company was formed, under which eight filatures were seized by the Japanese, giving it a paper capital of $50,000,000. Cocoons were seized by the "Pacification Corps" of the Japanese army, without proper compensation to the growers. Last year the concern netted a profit of $2,000,000. In

1. Special correspondent, *North China Daily News*, January 22, 1939.
2. One picul equals 133 lbs.

line with this is the attempt to control all egg stations. All stations must have Japanese managers, and all eggs must be sold to the Japanese company at prices fixed by them. These orders are, however, only carried out where the Japanese troops are on hand.[1]

How do the Japanese raise revenue for their "New Order"? The total revenues from the land tax in the Shanghai-Nanking area were reported to equal only two per cent of prewar collections. In Kiangsu Province, in spite of proclamations, the sending of collectors, and threats of imprisonment, only three districts were said to remit the land tax to the new "government."[2] Therefore the "government" has to resort to all sorts of means. The most villainous of these, of course, is the revival of the opium traffic with the addition of the more insidious heroin. The survey made by Dr. S. M. Bates, Professor of Sociology, University of Nanking, of the narcotic trade in China's former capital, shows that 50,000 people, or one-eighth of the present population, are being slowly poisoned by opium, heroin, and morphine supplied by the Japanese-controlled drug rings, and that this traffic yields the "Reformed Government" an income of $5,000,000 per month.[3]

A report from the province of Shansi tells a similar tale:

> The opium traffic had been nearly stamped out in this province before the Japanese came. Now nearly one-fifth of the farms within a 10-kilometer radius is ordered to grow opium. Opium is sold to the farmers and each mow of farm-growing poppy is ordered to pay a tax of $5-$8.

But there are other ways of raising money besides that of reviving the opium industry. The strangling system of *likin*[4] is being revived. Says Dr. Bates, in reporting on the situation in Nanking:

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1. China News and Views Digest, March 9, 1939.
2. *Chinese-American Daily News*, March 13, 1939.
3. *Narcotic Trafficking and the Japanese Army*, A. J. C. pamphlet No. 2.
4. Transit tax, collected at county, city, or provincial borders.

> Under the puppet administration all the old evils of the likin tax system have been restored to hamper, trade and impoverish the people. In many places, investigators found, taxes are collected by several different authorities. Rice brought from a distance of 20-25 miles was paying as many as three sets of transport levies. Local products brought 25 miles by water frequently paid 8 or more assessments. Taxes on cotton brought from Wukiang to Nanking amounted to 20% of the crude price.[1]

In addition to the *likin,* all sorts of new taxes are imposed. In Hohshien, Shansi, for instance, there is now a "bob" tax, $0.50 per month for women having short hair; and a "pleasure" tax, $3.00 for a visit to an opium den or other place of amusement. The city of Taiyuan imposes the following taxes: city-refuse, lavatory, street-light, pass, anti-air raid, anti-epidemic, public safety, head, and several others.[2]

Another measure increasing the hardship of the already impoverished people is the forced export of fuel and foodstuffs to Japan. This has caused, in Peiping, for instance, a tremendous rise in the cost of living and a scarcity of coal; in Soochow the price of rice recently mounted from $9 to $12 per picul. In Shanghai itself, the price of foods has risen 21% and of fuel 104% per cent above prewar times.

These are but a few of the examples which might be cited to show that Japan's aim is complete control of the economic life of the Chinese, regardless of the consequences to the latter.

Education

But it is not only economic independence that is being taken away from the people; the Japanese aim at complete educational and cultural control as well. Professor A. R. Radcliffe-Browne, writing in the London *Times* of January 3, 1939, says:

> For those who are acquainted with the facts, there cannot be the slightest doubt that the systematic destruction of all institutions of higher learning is an essential and

1. *China Weekly Review,* January 7, 1939.
2. *China News and Views Digest,* February 11, 1939.

important part of Japan's policy, which aims at the elimination of all western influence.

It would be even truer to say that the Japanese intend not only to eliminate higher education and western influence but also plan to control all primary schools and all religious education, Christians and Buddhist alike, while sponsoring Confucianism as primary influence.

At the outbreak of the war there were in all China only 114 colleges and universities. Of these, 54 have had their buildings burned or bombed, and only 6 out of the 114 are operating as they were before the war. The only colleges still open in all of occupied China outside the foreign Concession in Shanghai are the American-supported Yenching University and the Catholic University at Peiping, and part of Cheloo University at Tsinan (Shantung). To Shanghai have moved the American colleges formerly at Soochow and Hangchow, while all others, both Chinese and American, have moved to free China. Most middle schools are likewise closed. Primary schools are of two kinds —those still allowed to be run by missionaries, and the new ones opened and run by the Japanese. An idea of what China's children are being taught in the latter may be gained from the Table of Contents of the new Civic's textbook:[1]

Chap. I. The Birth of New China
Unrest in Europe
Soviet Policy of Sovietizing the World, China and Japan
Japan's Assistance to China
Preservation of Peace
Relief to the Refugees

Chap. II. The New Chinese Government

Chap. III. The New People's Party

Chap. IV. The New Chinese Citizen
Understanding the New Situation
Building New China

Chap. V. Meaning of the China Incident

1. *Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury*, December 5, 1938.

A missionary in Shantung Province writes that schools there "have been given a list of the books they must teach, and history and geography do not appear on that list."

The Japanese are doing their utmost to prevent youth in nearby cities from entering middle schools or colleges in Shanghai. A teacher in one of the middle schools formerly situated in Soochow announced that preliminary examinations would be given to those desiring to go to Shanghai to enter the school which was now carrying on there. When the Japanese military heard of it, they called on the teacher and told him that they would attend the examination. Knowing that under those circumstances no student would dare come, he had to abandon his plan.

Thus by one means or another does Japan hope to control the thinking of China's youth.

Cultural Control

The Japanese are doing their best to turn the people's minds back to their old religions and superstitions. In Chefoo one missionary reports that $5,000 of the people's money has been spent to repair, repaint, and gild the big Buddhist temple. Grand new idols have been put in with the hope that the people will go back to idol worship.

From another city comes this report:

> No real news about political affairs can be found in either Chinese or English newspapers. No radio is allowed for free use and in some cities it is against the law to have a radio in the home or public places. *So I would like to say that the people in the occupied areas, having ears, yet are quite deaf.* Students and educated persons have been forced to thinking for which they have aversion. For instance, during the times when Hankow and Canton fell, the educated classes and students were asked to debate on the subject of the downfall of these places. In other places meetings were held and lectures given about the good points of the Japanese. Magazines with romantic pictures on the good-will and friendship of the three nations (Japan, Manchuria, and China) were published and distributed to the schools and individual families.

Another report says:

I have been appalled at the morally corrupting influence which have been introduced into the areas I have visited. Never have the people been subjected to such influences as have been brought in by the invader with his camp-followers and "carpet-baggers."

Life of the People

What is the general state of the people living under the blessings of the "New Order"? Are they worse or better off than before? Here is the picture of the situation in North-China after one and a half years of Japanese occupation:

Confusion is the chief note: confusion politically, administratively, financially, and economically. The great outburst of building activity at the beginning of the year has long since died down; a number of factories have been put up, but owing to the difficulty of getting machinery, are not running. Railways, though functioning, are constantly being torn up. Trade is bad, the cost of living is going up, there is much unemployment. Houses are difficult to get, and Chinese are being turned out to be given to the Japanese. There has been an influx of about 25,000 Japanese, but they are mostly of the poorer class and can do nothing to build up the city.[1]

Another report from the north about conditions in the country pictures the suffering of the people:

The Japanese military authorities in Hopei are confiscating the farm land for military roads without compensation, making arrests without cause, compelling people to work without regard for the aged, sick, or disabled. One of the policeman from our village was lashed across the neck with a heavy whip by one of the soldiers on one of the very cold days, because he let the people go home half an hour early[2]

In Kwantung more heart-rending pictures are given:

In Kwantung whole villages have been wiped out, troops with fixed bayonets forcing distracted people to level their houses to the ground and then laughing at their misery. Whole areas in which there was not a single Chinese soldier have been swept by machine-guns fire. Not the slightest regard has been shown to the lives of

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1. W. Lewisohn, *North China Daily News*, December 11, 1938.

2. *China Press*, December 22, 1939.

civilians. Nothing but treachery to his own people could make an individual's life safe.[1]

The International Relief Committee in Nanking reported conditions there after nine months of occupation:[2]

> No one knows the present-day population of Nanking, though it has been estimated that the city has been denuded of at least a good half of the inhabitants living there up to the time of its capture. Of those remaining 44.29 percent are destitute....The disorganization of economic life, caused by the fighting and the continuing stranglehold of the Japanese army are the factors reponsible for the vast impoverishment. Farmers are harried and persecuted by the Japanese military. Returning through the city gate after selling grass in the city, they frequently lose their money to sentries and their labor goes completely unrewarded. In some places farmers have not returned to their holding because their huts have been burned; in others the fields remain uncultivated because the farmers lost their oxen and farm implements. There are many reports of the current burning of villages, sometimes of daily trouble from the cruelty, robbery, and arbitrary requirements of soldiers. The situation will worsen this year, for military arbitrariness has robbed the tillers of the soil of all but a fraction of the fruit of their toil. Farmers will exert themselves less during the coming season for they received so little as the result of their stupendous labor last year. The farmer cannot get any sort of credit to enable him to hold his crop; he can buy little of necessities other than food. Various communities report serious scarcity of cloth and clothing cotton wadding or yarn, kerosene, matches, soap and medicines. 40 per cent of all the farm buildings in the surrounding rural areas have been burned.

The Clock Turned Back

It is safe to say that in not one single respect have the Chinese people been benefited by the new regimes which the Japanese have set up in the territories of occupation. Far from being a "New

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1. *China Weekly Review*, January 7, 1939.
2. Foreign residents report little improvement since this report was made.

Order," it is a "New Disorder" of the most appalling magnitude. Everywhere one hears the phrase, "We see the clock turned back." This is all the more tragic, because it is only within the last ten years that one could speak of China as moving forward. It has only been since the coming to power of General Chiang Kai-shek that the country has been freed from the long civil wars, which followed the establishment of the Republic, and able to set its face toward the future. And now all progress, in the areas controlled by Japanese, has been wiped out.

China had achieved a stable currency—this has now been replaced in North China by the worthless "Federal Reserve Bank" notes.

China was making tremendous strides in opening up communications, she had just completed two new railways (the Hankow-Canton and the Chekiang-Kiangsi line), thousands of miles of new highways, and a network of airlines over the country. Most of these are, for the present at least, lost to the Japanese.

China had modernized her schools and established not only universities, but was beginning with special scientific and technical education. Most of these are destroyed.

In fact, China was just on the verge of vital rebirth when the Japanese began their invasion. Perhaps the most tragic aspect of the whole situation is the utter futility of it all. What can Japan herself expect to get ultimately out of her program of conquest in China? As Rabindranath Tagore, the famous Indian poet, said in an open letter to Noguchi, the great Japanese poet: "How can you build a nation on a tower of skulls?"

What of the Future?

It is clear from the foregoing pages that in spite of the tremendous losses sustained, Chinese morale is stronger than ever. China is not beaten—yet. No "New Order" has been established, even in the occupied areas. Nevertheless, there can be no doubt that China,

though not beaten, is a long way from winning. Whether she can eventually do so or not depends to a very great extent upon the attitude taken by the western powers.

The west cannot evade the fact that it is responsible to a very high degree for Japan's success so far. For all practical purposes America, in spite of generous contributions to Chinese sufferers, is an ally of Japan. How does this fact look to the Chinese? Let Madame Chiang speak for the nation:

> One stands aghast at the thought that the American people, who certainly have shown so much sympathy for us and have helped so much in relief work, should tolerate at the same time shipments of munitions and materials designed to bring about the death and destitution for the relief of which American people are asked to contribute money. In China we have always been brought up to believe, and we do believe, that the average American people are kind and just. But when we see that there are some who are ready to have our country wiped out in blood and fire by the Japanese, so long as profits can come either through supplying the wherewithal to the Japanese to effect our destruction, or by supplying finances to repair that destruction, our minds are, to say the least, completely bewildered.[1]

It is encouraging to see a rising tide of public protest against this situation, and there is hope that it will be changed in the not distant future. There are two things which America must do, and must do without delay: cease sending war material to the Japanese, and cease buying Japanese goods. In other words, practice economic non-cooperation with aggressor nations. Only thus can she escape being a partner to the terrific suffering inflicted on China and be true to her own ideals and past history of friendship with the Chinese.

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1. *China Press*, Sunday Magazine, March 26, 1939.

Shanghai, April 10, 1939.

Narcotic Trafficking And The Japanese Army

"Pestilence and war are historically associated, but it has been left to the Japanese to find a way of making pestilence pay for war."

These words were uttered in the House of Commons on December 22, 1938, by Lt. Commander Fletcher, M.P., by way of introducing his report on Japan's dope-peddling activities. "If I have to refer to somewhat sensational matters," the speaker continued, "it is not in the least because I wish to make a sensational affair out of these matters—indeed, I shall only refer to official reports—but the facts are so sensational that it is not possible to avoid dealing with them in that manner."

The bald fact of the situation to which Mr. Fletcher referred, is that the Japanese Army is helping to pay for its campaign of aggression in China by the large-scale cultivation, production, and sale of narcotics, including opium, morphine, heroin, and other drugs of a similar nature.

Those in authority seem to reason that although it costs money to destroy a nation, to make the people of that nation purchase their own destruction and become thereby abject servants of the conqueror is not only good business but also brilliant military strategy. Opium, morphine, and heroin constitute this new means of warfare, and millions of unfortunates thereby become Japan's tools as well as her victims.

At the beginning of the war, the Chinese National Government's Opium Suppression Commission, through its drastic and extremely effective measures, stood fair soon to have the drug situation entirely

under control. In this suppression program China had battles enough to fight without a Japanese invasion. The great majority of the people of China, trying to eke out a few coppers a day, engaged in a struggle for existence such as is not known in the West, is an easy prey for the dope peddlers with their little "red pills," "medicines," and heroin cigarettes. A few coppers may purchase surcease from the pangs of hunger and cold, bring detached relief from misery, and forgetfulness for the moment.

Before the war, the Opium Suppression Commission, a bureau of the Chinese National Government, was realistic in effecting its six-year program for the complete elimination of drugs. Heroin, morphine, and cocaine were to be completely suppressed in the first two years, while the following four years, ending with 1940, were to see the extinction of opium. Clinics were set up throughout China and addicts were forced to register and take the cure within a set time limit. The death penalty ordered for users and vendors of heroin and morphine went into effect in 1936, and action was swift and merciless. Results were remarkable; police records show that in the Shanghai district alone the sale of heroin and morphine was being reduced to the vanishing point.

Just before hostilities began, a review of the Commission's program showed suppression far ahead of schedule, opium selling firms being gradually reduced in number, the cultivation of opium poppies drastically discouraged, and the educational program accomplishing results far beyond expectation.

These achievements deserve the more credit because they were accomplished in the face of consistent opposition. Time and again Japanese *ronin* and Korean smugglers were caught by the Chinese authorities in the transport of narcotics.

In the Japanese Concession of Tientsin 200 factories operated with 1500 Japanese experts and 10,000 Chinese workmen. The spokeman of the Japanese Embassy at Peiping on June 4, 1937, made the remark that there are certain difficulties in lessening the opium problem, "such as how to make dealers in the drug change to some other occupation. If we just send them back to Japan, it would be merely transplanting an evil from one place to another. It is better to let them be gradually absorbed by other business."

Today in areas occupied by the Japanese there is no "absorption" but, on the contrary, unlimited expansion. Nanking is a pathetic example of the Japanese march of destruction, yet it is only one among many. Dr. S. M. Bates, American missionary educator of the (American) University of Nanking, has recently published a study of the narcotic trade in China's former capital, showing that fifty thousand people, one-eigth of the present total population, are being slowly poisoned by opium, heroin, and morphine supplied by Japanese controlled drug rings which do a $5,000,000 (Chinese Currency) a month business. He reports that according to the official regulations each of the five administrative districts of the city is allowed ten retail stores and thirty smoking dens, or a total of 200 places of distribution. These are freely and openly advertised in the local official paper and by large signs pasted on walls. "The rapid spread of heroin," he states in an open letter which appeared in three of Shanghai's English language papers, "is closely connected with the multiplication of thieving and the difficulty of social control in Nanking." In the same report he says, "It is commonly reported that the Special Service Section of the Japanese Army has close and protective relations with the semi-organised trade in heroin." To quote Mr. Bates more at length:

"Particularly during the last five years has the use of opium been slight, due to the fairly consistent and cumulative government pressure against the trade plus the result of educational effort during the past thirty years. Heroin was practically unknown and enormously expensive. But the changes of the year 1938 have brought an evil revolution. Today opium and heroin are abundantly supplied by the public authorities or by those who enjoy their favor and protection. Tens of thousands of persons have become addicts, including children and numerous young people of both sexes. . . . Public revenues are being built upon the ruin of human bodies and spirits." He states that the main supply comes through Shanghai. Since all commerce between Shanghai and Nanking is rigidly controlled by the Japanese Army, this is evidence that these drugs are transported, if not by that army, at least with its knowledge and consent, since the Japanese Government has repeatedly asserted that there are no merchant ships operating on the Yangtze River and that all ships engaged in traffic thereon are engaged in military operations.

Of the Japanese controlled part of Greater Shanghai, C. A. Alcott, veteran American Journalist, for two decades in the Orient and staff member of the *China Press* and the Shanghai Bureau of the Associated Press, writes in the *China Press*:

"The drug situation is worse in this zone than it has been at any time during the past decade. No semblance of narcotic control exists. The trade in drugs has fallen into the hands of a dozen or more different gangs, all fighting for supremacy. . . . Not the slightest attempt at narcotic suppression is being made by the authorities in the saddle. . . . The effective narcotic control exercised over the district by the Chinese National Government's Opium

Suppression Commission ceased to exist with the outbreak of the war. . . . Opium dens and places where heroin can be obtained flourish throughout the area and it goes without saying that they must pay a stiff tax to some authority or they wouldn't be there."

The British owned and edited *North China Daily News* on February 22, 1939, published a special article describing the conditions in that area.

"Amid the utter lawlessness now rampant in the aptly-named badlands of the Western district of Shanghai, where vice, violence and murder go hand in hand, a new and more sinister menace has reared its head, threatening the entire Chinese population of the district with complete demoralization. That menace is opium which, with the aid of the Japanese authorities now ruling these former Chinese-controlled districts, has been transported there to supply local opium hongs, which ply their nefarious trade quite openly and with the full consent of the authorities, who wax rich each month on the sums collected from the owners of the hongs."

The article points out that "turning a blind eye to the protests of the Shanghai Municipal Council, the outside authorities have forged steadily ahead with their plans and today the conditions there can only be described as terrible."

It is the narcotic trade, continues the author, which is the most serious menace, a trade which has become legal and from which huge profits are being reaped by the authorities. The article gives the names and addresses of 34 opium hongs established in the "badlands" since last November and stresses "the fact that the opium is supplied by the Special Service Section of the Japanese Army

and large quantities are known to have been transported from Hongkew."

Apart from opium hongs and gambling dens, the article points to the existence of a "heroin smuggling centre under the name of Tai Chong Cigarette and Exchange Shop" which appears to be "operated by three Koreans while a number of loafers in the Western district are engaged as sales agents." Customers receive the heroin in cigaret packets.

Referring to the so-called "Opium Smuggling Prevention Corps," established by the Japanese authorities, the author remarks that "needless to say the expenses of this corps are defrayed with the monthly fees collected from each opium hong."

Finally, about the scheme for an opium monopoly covering the provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang, and Anhwei, the author opines that "there is little doubt that it was formed with the intention of collecting money with which to defray military expenses."

Manchuria affords another illuminating example of the operation of the Japanese drug technique and of some results of Japanese control of alien territory. At the same time it indicates what may be expected to result from their current activities in China and potential activity in other parts of the world. Immediately following the Japanese seizure of Manchuria, existing sales regulations affecting drugs were either modified or removed altogether. Importation of Korean opium was made possible without restriction, and the poppy fields throughout the Three Eastern Provinces were encouraged to bloom freely. Sir Thomas Russell, head of the League of Nations Opium Advisory Committee, stated in 1937: "The world supply of heroin today is coming through the Suez Canal, from the Far East. The extent of

heroin manufactured in Manchuria can only be described as staggering." Mr. Stewart Fuller, United States representative to that Committee stated that in 1937 there were 177,000 acres of land used for the cultivation of poppy in Manchuria, with a harvest amounting to 2,796,000 pounds. This amount was three times that of the previous year. Since there was already an adequate supply to satisfy the local Manchurian demand, most of this crop was shipped to Tientsin for distribution to other markets.

Sir Thomas Russell pointed out that in 181 cities in Manchuria and Jehol flourish 3,840 licensed opium dens and 8,400 heroin dens, each one of them paying £15 a month for a license, which gives an annual revenue of nearly £2,250,000 to the Government from that source alone.

About North China Mr. Fuller remarked: "The province of Hopei (since under Japanese control) has become the seat of the world's most extensive manufacture of heroin. The conditions in Peiping, Tientsin, and East Hopei are beyond description. The traffic is engineered and controlled by Japanese and Koreans."

Sir Thomas Russell observed: "The Japanese Concession in Tientsin is now known as the nerve center of heroin manufacture of the world. The dens number well over 1,000. Not less that 200 heroin factories are scattered over the Concession, which is about four miles square. . . . The factories are working perfectly openly. It is from here that not only the Chinese but all other countries of the world are being debauched. The Japanese Government is at present controlled by the Army clique, and it is the Army which has fostered this deliberate demoralization."

Six hundred fifty kilograms of heroin, which constitutes about two-thirds of the entire world's legitimate need for a year, were exported to the United States by a single one of the several gangs operating in the Japanese Concession in Tientsin. This amount represents in round figures ten million grains. Adulterated to the 10 per cent purity now generally met with in illicit traffic in the United States, this would amount to one hundred million grains of the adulterated product, or enough to supply some 10,000 addicts for a year. Ten thousands Americans slaves to heroin supplied by one small gang in one small Japanese controlled area is something to cause us to pause, especially when considered in the light of the words of Lieutenant-Commander Fletcher, M.P., in the House of Commons on December 22nd, 1938, that "every town taken by the Japanese immediately became an open market for drugs."

By order No. 33 of the Peiping "Provisional Government" (puppets set up by the Japanese Army) the Chinese Central Government's anti-opium and anti-narcotic laws were rescinded in February, 1938. All persons who were detained under these regulations were promptly released from prison. Puppet government officials were quoted at the same time as saying that "a drug addict couldn't be a very harmful person." Those who try to oppose such conditions are looked upon as revolutionary and dangerous to the "government."

But not the slightest use of narcotics is allowed within the Japanese Army. The following is translated verbatim from a booklet which the Japanese Military Command distributed to all Japanese soldiers in service in Manchuria:

> Paragraph 15: The use of narcotics is unworthy of a superior race like the Japanese.

Only inferior races, races that are decadent like the Chinese, Europeans, and the East Indians, are addicted to the use of narcotics. This is why they are destined to become our servants and eventually disappear.

The situation seems to cause little reaction in the rest of the world, yet the American and British delegates to the Opium Advisory Committee at Geneva stated that it was of such a nature as to cause grave anxiety to the rest of the world.

A desire on the part of the Japanese military clique to see the Chinese people degraded and forced into a living death is not the only, though surely the most fiendish, motive that causes it to foster and spread the production and sale of opium and its derivatives. The "compassion for the poor laborers," claimed by the Nanking authorities may be disregarded. It is the revenue brought in by the trade which is also one of the main objectives. To carry on her extensive and long drawn-out campaign, the Japanese Army needs tremendous sums of money and it intends to get as much of it as possible from the growing of opium on Chinese soil and the selling of it to any who can be made to buy it—always excepting of course the Japanese. Reported the *China Weekly Review*, one of Shanghai's leading American magazines, of December 3, 1938: "Under the instructions of the Japanese military authorities, Chen Chih-ming, Chairman of the (puppet) Kiangsu Provincial Government has definitely decided to order the farmers of Kiangsu and Chekiang Provinces to plant the opium poppy, so as to raise funds for the puppet Reformed Government and the Japanese military authorities in Central China. According to present arrangements, 40% of the profits derived from the poppy sales will be used as expenses of the

'Reformed Government' and the remaining 60% will be given to the Japanese as military expenses."

The delegates to the League of Nations Opium Advisory Commission (with the exception of the Japanese delegate) passed a resolution reiterating that the situation in China was deteriorating under Japanese influence and calling upon the Governments concerned to take vigorous action to remedy the situation in the Far East. The insidious method of subjugating a great and ancient people by drenching their land with narcotics threatens not only China but the welfare of all countries inhabited by man. The situation is a world problem.

"Opium or Bread" was the subject of a sermon delivered by the Reverend Carleton Lacy, D.D., at Shanghai's Community Church on December 4, 1938. "Opium," said Dr. Lacy, "is given by those who wish to deaden the spirit, to crush out the vitality which feeds on bread." And after describing the conditions in the occupied areas, Dr. Lacy asks: "Are all of these war measures? Then this war becomes no longer a challenge merely to political and economic interests. It is a challenge to the whole church and the entire organized force of righteousness."

As long as there exists a source of supply so vast and far-flung as it is today, unscrupulous minds will find a way of reaching their market, and, if necessary, make the market to fit the supply. As long as Japan continues to produce and foster the sale of drugs, those drugs will be smuggled through to agents in the United States and elsewhere. The supply continues to increase in the Far East, headed by the biggest narcotic ring yet to be uncovered. The Japanese Army is behind that supply, yet Japan

would have the world believe that she strictly adheres to the international regulations concerning the production and sale in narcotics, and, all glaring examples to the contrary, that she is not responsible for the present evil in China.

AMERICAN INFORMATION COMMITTEE

Shanghai, March 8, 1939.

P.S. The reader might ask: "What can I do about it?" The reply is simple.

Every government has the right—and in the interest of its population the duty—to "blacklist" countries which are known to be centres of the illicit traffic. A systematic, rigorous examination of every package of merchandise coming from a black-listed country would soon cause such inconvenience and losses to its legitimate trading community, that these would inevitably bring pressure to bear on their government to put an end to the traffic.

This is not a form of sanctions or reprisals but a simple measure of protection, essentially legal and logical. If systematically enforced, it would soon put an end to the illicit traffic.

You can insist that the U.S. Government give you this protection.

AMERICAN INFORMATION COMMITTEE

PROGRAM

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

and

THE SECOND CENTRAL CONFERENCE

of

THE METHODIST CHURCH IN CHINA

November 15-24, 1947
Tieng Ang Church
Foochow, Fukien

DAILY SCHEDULE

Saturday, November 15:

7:00 P. M.—Opening of the Centennial Celebration
Organization of Central Conference

Sunday, November 16:

10:00 A. M.—Preaching Service—Bishop F. P. Corson
3:00 P. M.—Ordination Service
(Hinghwa, Yenping, and Foochow conferences participating)
Address—Bishop Z. T. Kaung
7:00 P. M.—Closing session Foochow Annual Conference
Sermon by Bishop W. Y. Chen

Monday, November 17:

9:00 A. M.—**Centennial Celebration Program**
2:00 P. M.—Meeting of College of Bishops
3:30 P. M.—Central Conference Executive Board Meeting
(Bishop Lacy's residence)
6:00 P. M.—**Centennial Banquet** (A. C. C. Senior chapel)

Tuesday, November 18:

8:30 A. M —Central Conference Communion Service
(Bishop Ralph Ward presiding)
9:30 A. M.—Episcopal Address—Bishop Kaung
10:30-12:00 —Central Conference Business Session
1:30 P. M.—Central Conference Committees
3:00 P. M.—Visit to Theological College, Uk-ing
Girls School, and Rehabilitation Center
7:00 P. M.—Youth Rally, Tieng Ang Church
Dr. Carol Chen presiding
Speakers:
Dr. George C. Baker
Dr. Li Tien Lu

Wednesday, November 19:

8:30 A. M.—Morning Devotions
9:30 A. M.—Central Confence Business Session
10:15-12:00 .—Official Message from Council of Bishops —
Bishop Corson

1:30 P. M.—Central Conference Committees
7:00 P. M.—**Centennial Historical Pageant**
(A. C. C. Junior Chapel)

Thursday, November 20:

8:30 A. M.—Morning Devotions
9:30-12:00 —Central Conference Business Session
1:30 P. M.—Central Conference Committees
3:00 P. M.—Visit to Fukien Provincial Government and to Muncipal Government offices
7:00 P. M.—Entertainment by Y.M.C.A. (YMCA building)

Friday, November 21:

8:30 A. M.—Morning Devotions
9:30-12:00 —Central Conference Business Session
1:30 P. M.—Central Conference Committees
3:30 P. M.—Joint entertainment by W. S. C. S. and Hwa-nan College (college campus)
7:00 P. M.—Concert (under the direction of Mr. A. Faurot)
(A. C. C. Junior Chapel)

Saturday, November 22:

8:30 A. M.—Morning Devotions
9:30-12:00 —Central Conference Business Session
1:30 P. M.—Central Conference Committees
3:00 P. M.—Visit Union High School (special buses)
7:00 P. M.—Chinese Play presented by Hwa-nan High School (High School chapel)

Sunday, November 23:

10:00 A. M.—Church Service, Tieng Ang Church
3:00 P. M.—Special Service in Cing-Sing-Dong
("The Church of the True Spirit" oldest Methodist Church in Asia)
7:00 P. M.—W. S. C. S. Program, Dr. Lucy Wong presiding

Monday, November 24:

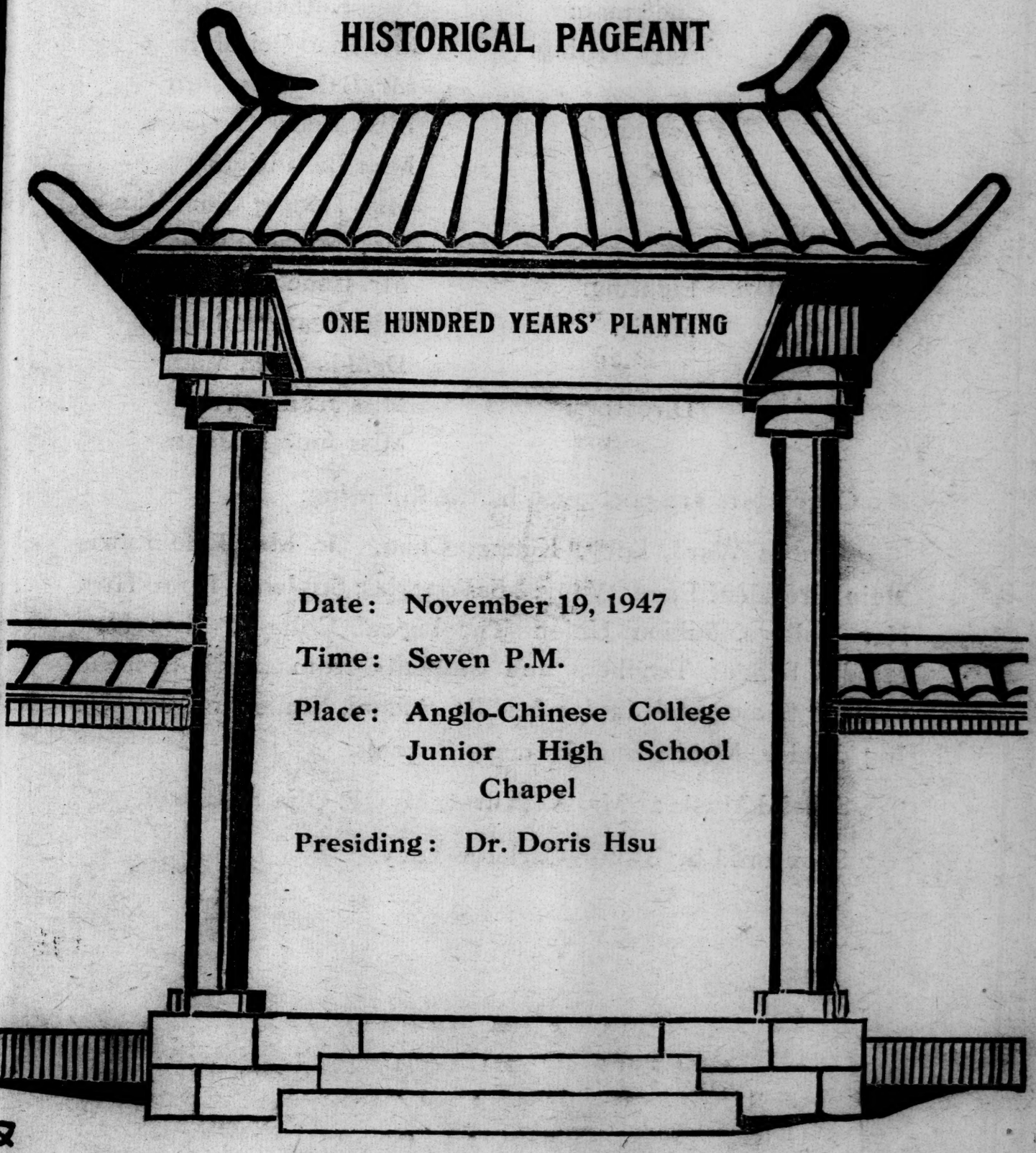
8:30 A. M.—Morning Devotions
9:30-12:00 —Central Conference Business Session
1:15 P. M.—Visit Fukien Christian University
(Transportation will be provided)
7:00 P. M.—Closing Service of Central Conference

ONE HUNDRETH ANNIVERSARY

OF

THE METHODIST CHURCH IN CHINA

HISTORICAL PAGEANT



Date: November 19, 1947

Time: Seven P.M.

Place: Anglo-Chinese College Junior High School Chapel

Presiding: Dr. Doris Hsu

HISTORICAL PAGEANT ONE HUNDRED YEARS' PLANTING

Written by — Mrs. Mary Hollister
Translated by — Miss Ou Yao Ren
Produced by the Committee on Historical Pageant

Chairman:	Miss Katherine Liu
Stage Setting:	Mr. Tsao Pei Shih
	Mr. Bah Ruey Jinn
Costumes:	Miss Mary Carleton
	Miss Beth Richey
	Miss Hwang Chao Yun
	Mrs. Muriel Pilley
Lighting:	Mr. Isaac Hsu
Music:	Miss Jean Nadine Li
	Dr. Ida Belle Main
Directors:	Miss Jean Chen
	Miss Jane D. Jones

Characters are portrayed by the following:

Bishops Ward, Lacy, Kaung, Chen, Dr. Ida Belle Lewis Main, President Lucy Wang; Missionaries; Students from Hwa Nan College, Fukien Union Theological College, Hwa Nan Middle School, Teachers and Students from Anglo-Chinese College Senior and Junior Middle School, Students from Uk Ing Junior Middle and Primary Schools.

Special Music : Mr. A. Faurot, Mrs. F. Olin Stockwell

Sponsored by Bishop Carleton Lacy.

HISTORICAL PAGEANT — ONE HUNDRED YEARS' PLANTING

Place: Chentu, China *Time: After World War II.*

Prologue: Eight students, who with their fellow students had migrated to West China, are graduating from College and will soon return to their homes. They have come from Tung-pei, Ho-pei, Shantung, Checkiang, Kiangsi and Fukien. All but one are Christians and the seventh is a sixth generation Christian. He has a treasured diary written by an ancestor, Hu Guang Lang, one of the first Christians. On the last evening together they read the record of the first century of Methodism in China and thru it catch a vision which influences their future lives.

PART I. PLOWING THE FURROWS

Scene One — First Methodist Missionaries
Place: Missionary Home, Foochow. Time: 1847
Characters: Mr. aud Mrs. White; Mr. Collins; Chinese teacher; A policeman, Hu Guang Lang; Hostile crowd.

Scene Two — The Cost, Mrs. White Dies.
Place: A School Room. Time: Eight months later.
Characters: Collins; Students; White; A sick man.

Scene Three — The Printed Word—First Bible Sold.
Place: City Bridge, Foochow. Time: 1850
Characters: Collins; White; Hu Guang Lang; A Curious Crowd.

Scene Four — Almost Persuaded
Place: A Foochow Street. Time: 1852
Characters: Maclay; Hu Guang Lang

Scene Five — The First Convert
Place: Church of Heavenly Peace Time: 1857
Characters: Maclay; Ding Ang; Hu Guang Lang and son Bo Mi.

Scene Six — The Family Altar Established
Place: Home of Hu Guang Lang Time: 1858
Characters: Hu Guang Lang and Family

Scene Seven — The First Bible Woman
Place: Street near the Church, Shanghai Time: 1858
Characters: Mrs. Kwei; Children.

Scene Eight — First Boarding School for Girls
Place: School Room, Foochow. Time; 1859
Characters: Misses Beulah and Sarah Woolston; Seven small girls and relatives.

Scene Nine: First Boarding School for Boys.
Place: Missionary Home, Foochow Time; 1860
Characters: Mr. and Mrs Gibson; a ragged boy, Yek Ing Guang.

PART II. PLANTING LEADERS

Scene One — First Ordination
Place: Church of Heavenly Peace Time; 1869
Characters: Bishop Kinsley; Mr. Baldwin; Li Yu-mi; Hu Sing-mi; Yek Ing-guang; Sia Sek-ong; Ling Cing-ting; Hu Yong-mi; Hu Bo-mi.

Scene Two — First Annual Conference
Place: Church of Heavenly Peace. Time; 1877
Characters: Bishop Wiley; Mr. Baldwin; Hu Bo-mi; other members of Conference.

Scene Three — Beginning of Self Support.
Place: Parsonage, Cing Sing Dong. Time; 1878
Characters: Sia Sek-ong and Family.

Scene Four — Planting in North China
Place: Road, Shantung to Peking. Time; 1880
Characters: Wang Chang-pei, mother and sister.

Scene Five — Pioneers in Higher Education
Place: Missionary Home, Foochow Time; 1880
Characters: Mr. and Mrs. Ohlinger; Diong Ah-hok and wife.

Scene Six — Pioneers in Medical Work
Place: Viceroy's Residence, Tientsin. Time; 1880
Characters: Viceroy Li; Dr. Howard.

Scene Seven — Growth in Medical Work
Place: School room, Soochow Time; 1884
Characters: Dr. Lambuth and Students.

PART III. THE CHURCH GROWS AND FLOUIRSHES

Scene One — The Planting is Tested
Place: Home, North China — Time; 1900
Characters: Pastor and Family; Boxers.

Scene Two — Fruit of Persecution
Place: Same Village
Characters: Chen Wei-ping, son of former pastor; wife and child, village people.

Scene Three — Trained Leaders Given Resposibility
Place: Hwa Nan College. — Time; 1928
Characters: Lydia Trimble; Dr. Main; Lucy Wang; Hwa Nan Students.

Scene Four — War's Uprooting
Place: Road to West China — Time; 1938
Characters: Students from all parts of China. Wounded Soldiers; Nurses.

Scene Five — Methodism Unites
Place: Moore Mem. Church, Shanghai. — Time; 1941
Bishop Gowdy; Ward; Kaung; Chen; Lacy
Other members of Central Conference.

Scene Six — War's End—The Church Still Serves.
Place: Church — Time; 1945
Characters: Pastor

Scene Seven — One World.

第三部　教會發展及昌盛

第一景：　教會被試煉

地點；　華北的一個家庭　　時間：　1900

人物：　牧師家庭，義和團

第二景：　試煉後教會的復興

地點：　華北的鄉村（仝上）　　時間：　幾年後

人物：　陳維屏　（前一個牧師的兒子）　及其師母和兒子，鄉民

第三景：　中國的教育界領袖

地點：　華南大學　　時間：　1928

人物：　程呂底亞教士，蘆愛德教士，王世靜校長，華大學生們

第四景：　戰事爆發

地點：　往華西的途中　　時間：　1938

人物：　中國各地的學生們

第五景：　衞理宗之合一

地點：　上海慕爾堂　　時間：　1941

人物：　高智，黃安素，江長川，陳文淵及力宣德諸會督，其他會員

第六景：　戰事結束，教會活動

地點：　教堂　　時間：　1945

人物：　牧師

第七景：　世界大同

第八景：　第一個女生寄宿學校

地點：　福州某教室　　時間：　1859

人物：　媽師姑姐妹，七個小女孩及其親屬

第九景：　第一個男孩寄宿學校

地點：　福州教士住宅　　時間：　約1860

人物：　基順教士及夫人，一個衣着襤褸的男孩

第二部　領袖之栽培

第一景：　第一次按立禮堂

地點：　天安堂　　時間：　1869

人物：　金會督，保靈教士，李有美，許承美，葉英官，謝錫恩，林振貞，許揚美及許播美諸先生。

第二景：　第一次季會

地點：　天安堂　　時間：　1877

人物：　懷禮會督，保靈先生，許播美先生，其他會員

第三景：　教會自養的開始

地點：　眞神堂牧師屋　　時間：　1878

人物：謝錫恩全家，鄰人，會友

第四景：　華北的教會

地點：由山東往北平的途中　　時間：　1880

人物王成培及其母親和姐妹

第五景：　高等教育之先鋒

地點：　福州西教士住宅　　時間：　1880

人物：　武林吉教士及夫人，張鶴齡先生及夫人

第六景：　醫藥事業的創始

地點：　天津總督府　　時間：　1880

人物：李鴻章總督，郝醫生，貴婦們

第七景：　醫藥事業的發展

地點：　蘇州　　時間：　1884

人物：　藍柏醫生及學生們

百年樹人

地點：　中國成都　　時間：　抗戰勝利後

序：　八個隨校遷入華西之學生畢業了，要回他們故鄉去。他們來自東北，河北，山東，浙江，江蘇及福建等地。除第八位學生外，其餘的都是基督徒，甚至第七位是個第六代的信徒，他有一本寶貴的日記，是他祖先許官藍先生寫的。許先生是最初信主中的一個。在將要分別之前一晚，這八位學生相聚誦讀關於衛理公會在中國初期的記載。他們的談話和所讀的，影響了他們將來的事業。

第一部　開荒的工作

第一景：　最初衛理公會的教士

地點：　福州西教士住宅　　時間：　1847

人物：　柯林教士，懷德教士及夫人，中國教師，百總—許官藍先生，仇視基婦女兒童們。

第二景：　代價　　懷德夫人死；柯林教士病

地點：　教室　　時間：　八個月後

人物：　柯林教士，學生們，懷德教士及病人一。

第三景：　文字佈道　　售出第一本聖經

地點：　福州萬壽橋　　時間：　1850

人物：　柯林，懷德二教士，許官藍先生；驚奇的民衆

第四景：　幾乎受感動

地點：　福州街道　　時間：　1852

人物：　麥利和教士，許官藍先生

第五景：　第一個歸主者

地點：　天安堂　　時間：　1857

人物：　麥利和教士，陳安，許官藍，許播美諸先生

第六景：　家庭祈禱室之設立

地點：　許官藍先生寓　　時間：　1858

人物：　許官藍先生全家

第七景：　第一個女傳道

地點：　近上海禮拜堂的一條街　　時間：　1858

人物：　歸師母，兒童們

百年樹人

演　出　華南區衛理公會力宣德會督

編　劇　夏禮賢師母

翻　譯　歐陽仁女士

職　員　歷史劇委員會主席劉月欽先生

導　演　陳芝英先生，章一堅先生

佈　景　曹佩實先生，白瑞進先生

服　裝　關醒球先生，梁級芳先生

黃超筠先生，畢約翰師母

照　明　許世暉先生

音　樂　李雅貞先生，萌盧愛德先生

特別音樂　福路先生，卓偉師母

特約職員　華南大學，福建協和神學院，華南附中，英華高初中員生；毓英初中小學教職員。

演　員　黃安素，力宣德，江長川，陳文淵諸會督，萌盧愛德先生，王世靜校長，西教士等。華大學生，福建協和神學院學生，華南附中學生，英華高初中員生，毓英初中小學學生。

中華基督教衛理公會
百週年紀念大會
歷史劇

日期：三六年十一月十九日

時間：午後七時

地點：英華初中禮堂

主席：許引明博士